The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6900 號百九十六第 日六初月二十年印已緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1880. 六拜禮 號七十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 15, MABEL, American bark, 782, Francis Hallett, Nagasaki 7th January, Coal.—CAPTAIN.

January 15, GROWLER, British gun-vessel, Commander Chas. Willcox, Yokohama 27th December.

January 15, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese str., 914, Wilson, from Canton, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

January 16, CHEN-TO, Chinese gunboat, J. Stewart, Swatow 16th January.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 16TH.

Chinkiang, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Hazel Holme, British bark, for Taiwan.
Palma, German bark, for Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

January 16, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Amoy.
January 16, HINDOO, Ger. bark, for Manila.
January 16, NINGPO, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Mabel*, from Yokohama.—Mrs. Hallett and Miss Louise Hallett.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Amoy.—52 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai.—50 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Shanghai.—400 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The American bark *Mabel* reports left Nagasaki on Thursday, the 7th Jan., and had strong breezes and heavy gales with a tremendous high sea, and thick weather with rain till the 11th; hove to for 6 hours, wind blowing very hard, and vessel shipping large quantities of water; while running before the heavy sea. Thomas Roach, a seaman, was washed to the leeward and had his leg broken. At 1.30 p.m. made the Brothers. Arrived in Hongkong at 8 p.m. on the 15th, and had light winds from the W.N.W.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December—
27, Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.
28, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, from Swatow.
28, Hailoong, British str., from Hongkong.
29, Namoa, British steamer, from Foochow.
31, Esmeralda, British str., from Hongkong.
31, Douglas, British steamer, from Foochow.
January—
1, Kwangtung, Brit. str., from Hongkong.
2, Chefoo, British steamer, from Swatow.
4, Tientsin, British steamer, from Swatow.
4, H. Bremer, German sch., from Swatow.
5, Diamante, British str., from Hongkong.
5, Anchises, British steamer, from Foochow.
5, Menelaus, British str., from Hongkong.
6, Namoa, British steamer, from Hongkong.
6, Emuy, Spanish steamer, from Hongkong.
7, Kwangtung, British str., from Foochow.
7, Trio, Dutch bark, from Java.
8, Hailoong, British steamer, from Tamsui.
9, Foochow, British steamer, from Swatow.
9, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Swatow.
9, Albay, British steamer, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

December—
27, Anna Dorothea, Brit. bk., for Sourabaya.
27, Carl Wilhelm, German bark, for Batavia.
27, Wenchow, British steamer, for Shanghai.
27, Douglas, British steamer, for Foochow.
28, Chloris, German brig, for Taiwanfoo.
29, Ed. Gressier, French bark, for Saigon.
29, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
29, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
30, Hailoong, British steamer, for Tamsui.
31, Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
31, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.
January—
2, Almatis, American 3-m. sch., for Foochow.
2, Blankenese, German sch., for Chefoo.
2, Velox, Dutch 3-m. schooner, for Tamsui.
2, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Foochow.
2, Albay, British steamer, for Hongkong.
2, Chefoo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
5, Menelaus, British steamer, for Shanghai.
5, Tientsin, British steamer, for Shanghai.
6, Namoa, British steamer, for Foochow.
6, Diamante, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7, Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
7, Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.
8, Korsor, Danish bark, for Batavia.
9, Hermann, German brig, for Tahao.
9, Anchises, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Hailoong, British str., for Hongkong.
9, Foochow, British steamer, for Shanghai.
9, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
10, Albay, British steamer, for Tamsui.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Teviot (s.)	Hongkong	Oct. 10
Hedwig	Manila	Oct. 26
Carrick Castle	Manila	Nov. 5
Indus (s.)	Shanghai	Nov. 9
Cassandra (s.)	Foochow	Nov. 9
Priam (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 10
Sarpedon (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 10
Nishni Novgorod (s.)	Hongkong	Nov. 13
Norden (s.)	Foochow	Nov. 16
New Brunswick	Kobe	Nov. 16
Peiho	China Ports	Nov. 16
Ultonia	Manila	Nov. 18
Fiery Cross	Manila	Nov. 19
Nestor (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 24
Birker	Manila	Nov. 29
Ajax (s.)	China Ports	Dec. 2
Viceroy (s.)	Hongkong	Dec. 3
Arabella	Manila	Dec. 3
Sophie D.	Manila	Dec. 3
Oceanic (s.)	Hongkong	Dec. 4

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Elizabeth Rickmers	Penarth	Aug. 9
Miamo Castle	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Goldstream	Antwerp	Aug. 17
Glaudinewig	Flushing	Sept. 1
Hecla	Penarth	Sept. 13
Camelita and Ida	Carhaven	Sept. 13
Livingstone	Carhaven	Sept. 17
Lecia	London	Sept. 25
G. Broughton	Flushing	Sept. 26
Parnas	Cardiff	Oct. 3
Ganymede (s.)	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Pyrn	Antwerp	Oct. 11
West Glen	Antwerp	Oct. 24
Palestine	London	Oct. 25
James S. Stone	New York	Oct. 25
Marie Louise	Antwerp	Oct. 30
Cores	London	Nov. 1
Escambia (s.)	London	Nov. 5
Ellida	Penarth	Nov. 16
Glaucus (s.)	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Ulysses (s.)	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Formosa	Carhaven	Nov. 30
Sindh (s.)	Marseilles	Dec. 14
Yangtse (s.)	Marseilles	Dec. 28

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Good Accommodation for Visitors.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
35] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Puntí and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

The following RATES of INTEREST are ALLOWED on FIXED DEPOSITS.

FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 %, PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 %, PER ANNUM.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 2 %, PER ANNUM.

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1879. [11

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £466,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1879. [1748

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:—
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI; SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Honkgong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. C. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation;
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [13

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,400,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
Alexander McIver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 16th August, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 %, PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 %, PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 %, PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 %, PER ANNUM.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1879. [1911

NOTICE.

WM. SCHMIDT AND COMPANY
(Established 1865).
GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS,
GENERAL MACHINISTS, DEALERS IN ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND REQUISITES,
No. 47, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1879. [504

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE. 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19.50 ....., per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$3 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1879. [97

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACKE has RETURNED from MANILA, and will RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1880. [1m89

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. R. TALBOT in the Business carried on by me hitherto in his Name at this Port has CEASED, and henceforward I shall continue the Business in my own Name.

E. DAVIS.

Canton, 1st January, 1880. [2w150

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES WORTHINGTON and Mr. WM. SETON BROWN in the Firm of BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co. CEASED on the 31st December, 1879, and the name will henceforward be signed "in liquidation" only.

The Business as heretofore will be continued by the remaining Partners, Mr. WM. ABBOTT TURNBULL and Mr. WILLIAM HOWIE, under the name of TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.,
In liquidation.
TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.
Shanghai, 1st January, 1880. [96

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1880. [1m74

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us, the undersigned JOHN SILVERLOCK, THOMAS SMITH, and ROBERT HAMILTON HASLAM, as Merchants, carried on in Foochowfoo, China, under the Style or Firm of "SILVERLOCK and COMPANY," was This Day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1879.

JOHN SILVERLOCK.
THOS. SMITH.
ROBT. H. HASLAM.

Witness—HENRY P. FEY,
Gresham House, London.
14, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. [64132

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by expiration of contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr. O. GRABE will continue to SIGN our FIRM until 31st May, 1880.

Mr. GUSTAV FISCHER has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm this date.

E. MEYER & Co.
Tientsin, 1st January, 1880. [1m75

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of HEINEMANN & Co., Shipbrokers, will, from the 1st January, 1880, be carried on under the Name of "R. STEIL."

HEINEMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1880. [1m73

TO BE LET.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession, separately or together,
HOUSE and GODOWNS, situate on Praya Central.
For Particulars, apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1879. [39

TO LET.

A LARGE and very Commodious OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, connected with Private Rooms.
Apply to SANDER & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1879. [38

TO LET,
ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [1880

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FLOORED GODOWN, situated upon Marine Lot 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also,

The TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, now in the occupation of the Temperance Hall. Possession from 1st December.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1879. [41

TO LET.

FAIRLEA, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens.
Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1879. [42

TO LET.

FOUR-STORIED HOUSES in HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
A HOUSE in LYNDHURST TERRACE.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1879. [47

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
From 1st February next,
EXCELSIOR, ROBINSON ROAD; on view by appointment.
EDMUND SHARP,
Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1879. [48

TO LET.

FOUR HOUSES, in GAGE STREET, each containing Large Drawing Room, Dining Room, Two Bedrooms, and Out-houses. Water Well and Gas laid on.
Apply to S. B. BHABHA.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1879. [46

TO BE LET.

ROSE VILLAS EAST, Six Rooms, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS; Gas, Water, Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Stable, and Tennis Lawn.
Apply to SHARP AND DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1879. [40

TO LET.

A FURNISHED BED ROOM, with Immediate Possession.
Apply at
No. 37, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [103

TO BE LET.

HOUSES, OFFICES, GODOWNS, and SHOPS.
Apply to
SHARP AND DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1879. [743

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.00
Neatly Bound $1.50
Apply at the Daily Press Office.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 21st January, 1880, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's-Road, Sundry
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITE, English-made Walnut CHAIRS, OTTOMANS, Marble-top TABLES, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, BEDSTEADS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, CARPET, HEARTHRUGS, ENGRAVINGS, and GASALIERS.
A PIANO, by CHICKERING.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1880. [164

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

NOTICE.

LESSONS given in ENGLISH, also FRENCH (fluent, acquired in France), by Mrs. J. M. HANLON, Victoria School.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1880. [146

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. Amongst the several places of great interest he has, at considerable cost and trouble, added what has hitherto been an unapproachable mystery, "THE DRAGON THRONE," and solicits an inspection.
Photographs of the following places are also on view:—CANTON, THE NORTH RIVER, HONGKONG, MACAO, SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, FORMOSA, CHEFOO, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, and many other places.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
All Styles of Photography taken Daily at Moderate Charges.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1879. [935

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1879. [121

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [98

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [1y630

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874 [120

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bond fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
have for Sale, or late arrivals:—
LATEST NOVELS.
WINTER SOCKS and UNDERSHIRTS.
LATEST NOVELTIES in SCARFS and TIES.
RACQUET and TENNIS BATS, BALLS and PRESSES.
New Shapes in CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and TABLE CUTLERY.
DRAWING PAPER.
COURIER and HAND BAGS, New Styles.
HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS.
SILESS'S BRACKET, TABLE, and HANGING LAMPS, fitted with Patent Storm Burners for Peak Residences.
FRENCH and ENGLISH WALKING BOOTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS & New BRACES.
ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.
NEW PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE TUBES.
PURSES and POCKET BOOKS.
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
SPIRIT LEVELS. BATH SPONGES.
The NEW CORK PENHOLDERS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
SADDLES and SADDLERY.
IVORY POCKET RULES.
PORCELAIN DESK TABLETS.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES and LOCKS.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT.
ROGER'S POCKET KNIVES and RAZORS.
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1880.
ELECTRO-PLATED SCISSORS.
TODDY KETTLES.
DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
DOOR MATS, with Coloured Borders.
HOUSEHOLD SCALES.
SACCONE'S SHERRIES.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1880. [37

ED. CHASTEL & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD, have for Sale

	Quarts.	Pints.
VIEUX MEDOC	$3.50	$4.25.
ST. EMILION	$4.5	$5.25.
ST. EMILION	$4.50	$5.25.
ST. JULIEN	$5.00	$5.75.
ST. JULIEN, Rommard & Co.	$6.00	$7.00.
ST. ESTEPHE	$6.00	$7.00.

After Dinner CLARETS, from $8 to $21 per Dozen, in Quarts and in Pints.
BURGUNDIES and SAUTERNES, in Qts. and Pts.
Pale Dry Table SHERRY, at $5 per Dozen.
CHAMPAGNES of the most popular Brands, in Quarts, Pints, and Half-pints.
MACKENZIE BROS.'S Pure Highland Malt WHISKY, Dalmore Distillery, 10 years' old, $8.50 per Dozen.
CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [141

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

FOR SALE, BEST GENUINE OSTRICH FEATHERS, of different sizes and colours, dressed and undressed, at very MODERATE PRICES and suitable for Ladies' Hats.

COWASJEE D. DADACHANJEE,
12, Peel Street.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. [121

YIN-KING HAS FOR SALE, ex Recent Arrivals, all kinds of JAPANESE CURIOS, LACQUERED WARE, FINE PORCELAINS and SERGEMA WARE, CHINA SILK, EMBROIDERY SHAWLS, IVORY WARE, CHINA WARE, &c., &c.
PRICES MODERATE.
No. 48, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1099

FOR SALE.

DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANCAIS ET LATIN,
By MGR. GUIGNES,
1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition.
Apply to LEONG AHIT, *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition.
DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX.
Quarts ..... $17 per Case of 1 Dozen.
Pints ..... $18 per Case of 2 Dozen.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1879. [1400

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, **********, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1877

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [19

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

MR. F. KLAMPERMEYER begs to inform the Foreign Community of Hongkong that he will shortly open the Hotel at No. 63, Praya Central.
The Hotel will be known as the
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.
Friends and Patrons are kindly invited to inspect the new Hotel.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1880. [3d151

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 30th January instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1880. [108

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1880. [109

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FINAL DIVIDENDS for the year 1878, viz.,
Tls. 15 PER SHARE,
14 %, on CONTRIBUTORY PREMIA,
are now declared.
WARRANTS will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 16th instant, until which date the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED.
By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.
Shanghai, 7th January, 1880. [1w146

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that all CLAIMS against the late Firm of COHEN and HEATON be sent to him on or before January 23th instant.

CHARLES C. COHEN.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1880. [125

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has RETURNED, and is NOW READY TO RECEIVE PATIENTS.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1879. [2

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from the date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the BEST of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the best, and the charges strictly moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply Picnic Parties and to provide Dinners for Parties of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.
NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN RE-LAID.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
TIFFIN AT ONE, DINNER AT SEVEN.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1879. [4

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP "CLAVERHOUSE," FROM GLASGOW AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1880. [157

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GLENGYLE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the "GLENLYON," from New York, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-the 15th instant.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1880. [152

FROM LONDON.

THE Steamship "KILLARNEY" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Goods will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given by NOON TODAY.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1880. [133

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX.
Agent.

Ex "IRAOUADDY."
FV, No. 220, Order, 60 Casks Wine, from Marseilles.
Mr. F. Degenner, 1 Case Books, from Marseilles.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,

FOR 1880,

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

The Work is embellished with the following Plans and Maps:—Chromo-lithograph Plans of VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a Chromo-lithograph Plate of the CODE of SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA PEAK; and Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONGKONG.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAKHOI, HOIHOW, WHAMPOA, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWANFOO, TAMSUI, KELUNG, FOOCHOW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG, KIUKIANG, WUHU, HANKOW, ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAKU, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HIOGO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA, HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Annam.

"The Chrofiole and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines" is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
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FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Heady & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [14

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 17TH, 1880.

SOME years ago a Debating Society flourished in Hongkong and held meetings of an instructive and interesting character. Like most societies of the kind, it died a natural death, but there is no reason why a similar society should not now be formed, even though doubts might be entertained as to its long continuance. A recent arrival remarked not long ago that he found Hongkong did not possess a literary atmosphere by any means, and the facts fully bear out this opinion. While the colony is not at all behind the times in the matter of amusements, we have nothing in the shape of a literary or scientific society or association. We have annually successful races and regattas, with occasional athletic sports, and the Choral and Dramatic Societies furnish us with a series of excellent entertainments during the season, for all of which we have every reason to be grateful, but we think there ought also to be sufficient energy to undertake something of a more serious nature. There is in Hongkong absolutely no organised means for the intercommunication of ideas on subjects of casual or general interest. People write letters to the papers, it is true, but the class of subjects we are now more particularly alluding to are those which hardly come within the scope of general newspaper discussion unless attention be specially drawn to them by some particular circumstance or occurrence giving them a local interest. In this respect we might with advantage take a lesson from our neighbours. Shanghai supports, at all events, a branch of the Asiatic Society, which publishes an interesting journal. At the meetings of this society persons of kindred tastes can compare notes and report progress. At Singapore, however, our friends possess not only a local branch of the Asiatic Society but a flourishing Debating Society, which recently celebrated the opening of the session by a dinner. During the last session discussions were held on a great variety of subjects, and although of course the debates were not reported, it would appear from the speeches given at the dinner that the society possesses speakers of no small ability, and it is not unfair to assume that their abilities had been improved or brought into play by the ordinary debates of the Society. In Hongkong there is ample material for a similar Society and its meetings would afford—let us say future Legislative Councillors—some opportunity of perfecting themselves in the art of debate. At all events, the ability to express their thoughts publicly in clear and concise language is useful to all men, and although some possess this as a natural gift, as a rule it can only be acquired by practice. If such a society as that of which we have recommended the formation could be started in Hongkong it would unquestionably prove advantageous to the members, and would be a source of pleasure as well as profit to them. Writing on this subject reminds us of a proposition made two or three years ago for the delivery of a series of lectures by local gentlemen. The idea was never carried out, although spoken of at the commencements of two winters. Whether the cause of this was a disinclination for the work on the part of those who might have carried it out, or a suspicion that the movement would not meet with public appreciation, we are unable to say; but if the latter, the suspicion, we are sure, was a groundless one! There are in the colony those well able to give such a series of lectures on literary and scientific subjects, and their delivery could not fail to give pleasure and satisfaction to a large number.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Ulysses*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for Hongkong.

The German bark *Patria*, Captain G. W. Schultze, from this port to Hamburg, arrived at Falmouth on the 3rd ultimo.

A Parade and Inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at the Central Fire Brigade Station on Monday afternoon at half-past four o'clock.

The American bark *Mabel* arrived here yesterday from Nagasaki, and experienced some very heavy weather, during which one of the seamen, named T. Roach, broke his leg.

The following vessels have arrived at New York from Manila:—December 1st *Kaisar*, Captain Ruhase; *B. F. Watson*, Captain Hawkins; *Lothair*, Captain Bolton; and December 2nd *Farragut*, Captain Small.

The *Freeman*, Captain Howes, arrived at New York on the 26th November from Iloilo, and the *Martha Davis*, Captain Benson, arrived at Boston on the same date, as did also the *N. Boynton*, Captain Mason, both from Manila.

The Amoy Chamber of Commerce Report, dated the 10th instant, thus refers to the tea market at that port:—The season is at an end, everything bought up, the last settlement being 300 half-chests Formosas at $42½, and 600 half-chests low Amoys at $18. The *Gordon Castle* is shortly expected to load for New York; she will be the last steamer of the season.

An entertainment will be given in the Temperance Hall this evening, entitled "An evening in Fairyland with 'Professor' Iloilo," to commence at half-past eight o'clock. The entertainment will be under the patronage of Colonel Stuart, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel Hall, R.A., and Lieut.-Colonel Geddes, 27th Inniskillings. The following is the programme:—The Handkerchief on the wing, the Enchanted Chest of Drawers, the Baked Handkerchief, Horticulture extraordinary, Instantaneous Growth of Flowers, the Mystic Rod and Ball, Flora's Enchanted Casket, the Evanescent Bird Cage, St. Vitus' Coins, the Magician's Telephone, an extraordinary Discovery, the Mysterious Transportation of a Watch, the Diaphanous Cash Box, and the Spiritualistic Bell.

THE MASONIC BALL.

The Freemasons never do things by halves. It is now some years since a Masonic Ball has been given by the Craft in Hongkong, the last occasion being on the 22nd January, 1874, when a highly successful ball took place at the City Hall. Sir Arthur and Miss Kennedy gracing it with their presence. That entertainment was, however, surpassed by the ball given in the City Hall on Thursday night, to which upwards of eight hundred guests were invited. The assemblage was a numerous and brilliant one, the decorations were of a superb description, and in the best possible taste, the arrangements for dancing and refreshment were all that could be desired, and the whole entertainment did the greatest honour alike to the generosity and taste of the members of the Craft. The ball will, in fact, be an event to be remembered in the Colony.

At the entrance to the City Hall an imposing portico covered with evergreens and hung with lanterns had been erected, and immediately in front of this on a lofty post the powerful argand lamp, which has on one or two occasions been exhibited in different parts of the town, had been placed. In the entrance hall the pillars were festooned with evergreens, and plants and cut foliage lined the way to the stairs. At the foot of the stairs were two massive gilt pillars reaching nearly to the ceiling each adorned with chapiters. These pillars were surmounted by two spherical balls on which were delineated maps of the celestial and terrestrial globes, with a ring of gas jets around them, and suspended between these was the emblematic square and compass in gas with the letter G. in the centre. The stairs were covered with a red carpet edged with blue and white, and on the first landing, facing the entrance, was the W. M.'s pedestal, bearing the Bible and the perfect ashlar, with crossed swords in front, the pedestal being surrounded with cut flowers. Above this was a handsome mirror, surmounted by a star in gas. On each side of this was fixed a similar star with Master Mason's shields between. On the side walls were hung four large pictures representing the four cardinal virtues, namely, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice, each surmounted by a star. The effect of these decorations was resplendent, and the staircase looked especially brilliant. On the top landing, above the staircase, hung a portrait of the M.W.G.M., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a five pointed star above, and the walls were decked with the flags and arms of various nations. Both St. George's and St. Andrew's Halls were used for dancing, and each was elegantly decorated. At the head of the former was a magnificent trophy composed of masonic furniture and emblems of nearly every degree in Masonry, surmounted by the banner of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China and flanked by the banners of the Perseverance Lodge and Royal Arch. Around the walls were hung flags, shields bearing Masonic emblems, and the Royal Arch bannerets. The decorations in St. Andrew's Hall were of a similar character, at the head of the room being the square and compass in gilt and the banner of the Zetland Lodge. The verandahs were tented in with flags and hung with Chinese and Japanese lanterns with Masonic emblems painted on them.

About a quarter to ten His Excellency Major-General Donovan, Mrs. Donovan, Lady Smale, the Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Marsh arrived, when the Deputy District Grand Master Very Worshipful Bro. C. P. Chater, supported by the officers of the District Grand Lodge received them in the portico. The D. D. G. M. escorted Mrs. Donovan, the rest of the party following, under an "arch of steel" formed by the Knights Templars to the foot of the staircase, which was lined on either side by members of the Royal Arch and Master Masons in full regalia, presenting altogether an imposing spectacle. The procession was heralded by trumpeters belonging to the 27th Regiment and proceeded to the Ladies cloak room. Another procession was then formed to the head of St. George's Hall, the masons lining the route on either side. The ballroom presented a scene of gaiety never, perhaps, equalled in Hongkong, all the Masons being dressed in their various collars, scarves, and aprons.

Dancing was commenced about ten o'clock to the strains of the band of the 27th Inniskillings, under the direction of Herr Werner. The ball was opened by Mrs. Donovan with the D. D. G. M., the General taking Lady Smale, Commodore Smith Mrs. Marsh, and the Hon. W. H. Marsh Mrs. Geddes. The following was the programme:—

QUADRILLE	The Owl	GALOP	Sophien
WALTZ	Les Sirenes	WALTZ	Distant Shore
GALOP	Helene	GALOP	Uber Stock und Stein
LANCERS	Somebody's Luggage	LANCERS	Trial by Jury
SCHOTTISCHE	Linda	WALTZ	Sweethearts
GALOP	Iris	POLKA	Kutchka
MAZURKA	Rose	GALOP	Danau
QUADRILLE	Minstrel Songs	WALTZ	Kate Kearny
POLKA	Hirualaya	SCHOTTISCHE	Star
WALTZ	Soldaten Lieder	WALTZ	Casino Tanz

Supper took place at midnight, after the tenth dance, the guests again passing under an arch of steel formed by the Rose Croix. The theatre had been improvised for the supper room, a temporary floor having been constructed on the level of the orchestra. The decorations here were perhaps more brilliant than in the ball rooms. On the stage was the V. W. D. D. G. M.'s table, at which Major-General and Mrs. Donovan, Lady Smale, Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Marsh, Colonel Stuart, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Geddes, and Commodore Smith were seated. Behind this was a fountain playing, the band being placed at the rear. The general tables in the auditorium were arranged in the form of masonic emblems, the square and compass occupying the greater portion of the space, with another table between the points of the compass in the form of the Senior Warden's level, while on each side were tables in the form of the Junior Warden's plumb-rule. On the tables was a large quantity of racing plate, kindly lent by the owners. The theatre was hung with festoons and lanterns, with numerous five-pointed stars, while in front of the Governor's box was a device of Masonic banners and shield. While the decorations were splendid, it is needless to say that the catering was of the best. The menu cards which folded up represented the aprons of Master Masons, Royal Arch, Mark Masters, and Rose Croix, and were very neat and unique.

The D. D. G. M. having sounded the gavel, proposed the toast of "the Queen and the Craft," the band playing "God save the Queen." The D. D. G. M. next proposed the health of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, and the other members of the Royal Family," when the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales." After this the District Grand Tyler, Bro. J. R. Grimble, proposed the toast of "All the poor and distressed Masons." This concluded the list of toasts.

After supper dancing was renewed and was continued until about half-past three o'clock.

The ball was without exception the most brilliant ever held in Hongkong, not excepting that given to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his visit to the colony and the opening of the City Hall. Nothing occurred during the evening to mar the pleasure of the guests in the slightest degree, and it may safely be said that all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. It only remains for us now to give the names of the stewards and the gentlemen composing the various committees which so effectively carried out the arrangements. The labours of the Decoration Committee are especially worthy of praise, though all of the Committee had a great deal of hard work to do.

Stewards—W. M. B. Arthur, Dr. Ayres, E. Beart, R. Blackwell, J. Bremner, R.N., J. T. Chater, A. Cheyne, J. S. Cox, P. A. da Costa, W. Danby, W. M. Deane, H. L. Dennys, C. W. Duggan, C. Ford, D. Gillies, J. G. T. Hassell, W. K. Hughes, Surgeon-Major G. Hungerford, A.M.C., H. Z. Just, F. B. Moore, R.N., A. G. Morris, J. A. Mosely, Surgeon-Major J. Murray, A.M.C., S. R. Neate, G. Orley, F. Panizza, T. D. C. Parker, E. C. Ray, W. H. Ray, A. F. dos Remedios, C. G. Robinson, R.N., Hon. P. Ryrie, D. Sayle, R. Schönberger, A. Shoolbred, R.N., H. Smith, R. D. Starkey, Hon. M. S. Tomcchy, H. S. Tunnard, H.M. 27th Inniskillings, Wm. Windrum, H.M. 27th Inniskillings, W. C. Woollett, H.M. 27th Inniskillings, and W. S. Young.

Decoration Committee—Bro. E. Beart, Bro. J. Bremner, Wor. Bro. J. S. Cox, Bro. W. Danby, Bro. C. Ford, Bro. D. Gillies, Bro. S. R. Neate, Bro. F. Panizza, Bro. T. G. D. Parker, Bro. D. Sayle, and Bro. A. Shoolbred.

Commissariat Committee—Wor. Bro. W. M. B. Arthur, Wor. Bro. J. T. Chater, Wor. Bro. H. L. Dennys, Bro. W. Kerfoot Hughes, Wor. Bro. A. G. Morris, Bro. J. A. Mosely, Bro. S. R. Neate, Wor. Bro. E. C. Ray, and Bro. W. H. Taylor.

Invitation Committee—Bro. P. B. C. Ayres, Bro. R. Blackwell, Bro. A. Cheyne, Bro. P. A. da Costa, Wor. Bro. W. M. Deane, Wor. Bro. C. W. Duggan, Bro. H. Z. Just, Bro. W. H. Ray, Bro. R. D. Starkey, and Bro. W. S. Young.

RAMBLING NOTES.

It is not until one has given the subject a slight amount of reflection, that he is struck with the eminently ludicrous character of the hearing with closed doors of the arguments to compel the issue of a warrant of search in the recent opium case. The probabilities of the *Anadyr* picking up her anchor and running off without her mails, which she was bound to carry by contract because of dreading the loss of twenty odd piculs of prepared opium, is so inexpressibly funny, that one would scarcely look any where else but the Supreme Court for such an exonerating joke. But, it may be argued, though she would not have run away, she would certainly have put the drug over the side, to which we reply, so much the better for the Opium Farmer, who would be foolish indeed not to pick up what would be virtually handed over to him by such a proceeding.

* * * * * * *

It is not because opportunities do not often occur to praise the Hon. J. M. Price that we wish now to express our satisfaction with the manner in which he has disposed of the irregularities of Zetland-street and the horrible sinks at the foot of Pottinger-street. Those unfortunate rats alluded to upon a previous occasion, have succumbed to destiny and stench traps, and their miserable carcasses are all that is left of the wretched redents. The chief cause of mortality with them was typhus, it is said.

If we had nothing else to thank His Excellency for, we have to express our gratitude to him for his acumen in selecting for a councillorship our gifted Surveyor-General. It is true his voice is not much heard, but being a man of judicious action, this loss is not so great as one would at first imagine it to be. A proof of this energetic zeal is afforded by his steady refusal, despite the earnest recommendation of the Governor, who knows full well how his esteemed servant is sacrificing himself, that he should take a trip to England.

* * * * * * *

We have had frequent occasion to refer to the accumulation of mendicants in this Colony with, unfortunately, rather untoward results, for opportunity has been taken of our requests for encouragement for a deserving class of people, to prosecute them after a sort. Despite, however, Lord Carnarvon's protest against making this place a poor-house, for the neighbouring provinces, and the dead-and-alive persecution of the Police, matters are mending considerably. The Chinese beggars are numerous enough to gladden the sight of anyone, but the so-called Portuguese who block up the Hongkong Hotel verandah on certain days of the month, who overrun Queen's-road in all directions, who stand importunately begging at the Hotel door, who thrust certified petitions upon passers-by, who wallop their brats right under the noses of brokers' ponies, are a treat to the humane eye.

We trust the Police will make no officious onslaught upon these miserable creatures.

* * * * * * *

Catalepsy does not appear to be frequent in Hongkong, but that it is occasionally heard of here there can be no doubt. Some few years ago an old lady living in Jardine's Bazaar, stretched herself out for a trip topside. The customary ceremonies were being proceeded with by the usual priests, and everything seemed comfortable and regular. After some hours, however, the supposed corpse said: "I'm not dead yet." Thereupon a general stampede took place of priests and mourners, the former by no means being the last downstairs.

Now the story goes that on Friday sennight, a lady left her dwelling in Aberdeen-street and proceeded to some ceremonial banquet in Staunton-street. Whilst partaking of the good cheer, she suddenly felt obstruction in the breathing apparatus, and being at once removed to her own habitation, she shortly became comatose and remained in that condition so many hours that it was deemed she was dead. The obsequies were then proceeded with, the coffin being taken to Mount Davis mortuary. The Chinese are puzzling themselves over the alleged phenomenon of the bosom remaining warm and the limbs somewhat pliant.

* * * * * * *

Thanks to a generous administration, the obstruction of the thoroughfares by Chinese hawkers is becoming quite complete. Notably is this obstruction perceptible near the Fire Brigade Station, where rows of stands, side by side, necessitate any passenger desiring to cross the road to effect that object by a very round-about method. It is pleasant to think, firstly that more liberal notions have set in as to the liberty of Asiatics; secondly that the police for which we pay close on two *lakhs* of dollars annually does nothing much; and thirdly that a frightened horse will some day kill a half score of these hawkers and enable the incarceration for fourteen years of some broker with anti-Asiatic proclivities.

Indeed ought we to be thankful that we are not as other men.

* * * * * * *

Speaking of obstructions, reminds us that in Pottinger-street a Chinese gentleman has turned the side walk into a lumber yard. Perhaps his landlord has let him the space at a moderate annual rental. We have no desire to interfere with the liberty of the subject by any means, and merely mention the matter to induce sympathy for the encroaching nature of the individual. Then again, writing of timber yards calls to mind the vast quantities of planking that are constantly kept on the roofs of carpenters' shops. When a fire breaks out, these planks are let down gently on the firemen, many of whom are quite capable of regarding these missiles as a capital joke. If not disposed of in this way, they carry the fire along gally enough to please the heart of any incendiary.

* * * * * * *

What is actually spent upon our detective contingent it is impossible to imagine, but there can be no doubt, that the Superintendent of Police does not receive in this direction that assistance which his energetic supervision of crime undoubtedly deserves. Until we have intelligent men with some idea of tact and discretion added to just the least taste of commonsense in immediate control of the detective force, we cannot expect otherwise than that we should be spending money on this service that is unproductive of returns.

A strong suspicion of incendiarism lately has gone by without anything done by the detectives. A wretched woman was murdered in her boat in the most brutal manner and we hear no more of the circumstance. But there is no necessity to multiply cases. Anyone so minded can recall to memory instances innumerable of crimes that have gone by unpunished often because we have no detective force worthy of the name. Something ought really to be done in this matter. Thanks to Mr. Deane, we have a police that may be depended upon in the event of a scrimmage, but the efficiency of this branch of the police service is considerably impaired simply through the want of a detective corps of reliable, hardworking men. Unless one of the two Chief Inspectors is capable of undertaking the control of such a branch, it is to be feared the material requisite for a good chief of detectives is not to be found in the Colony.

* * * * * * *

Speaking of the Police force, reminds us that two of the launches ordered to be constructed for the police are completed. They look handy boats, but are pitiably deficient of shelter for the men who are to travel in them. They ride very lightly on the water, and it is said exceed considerably the speed contracted for (others say the reverse), but they seem a trifle noisy for the duty for which they have been built. We notice they are not so bluff as the Dock Company's launches of a similar construction with hoods in the bow. This is rather an advantage in one respect. For instance in going across the harbour they will not fetch the whole of its contents along with them in their bows, endangering the shipping lying around, which, it is currently believed, often get aground because of this peculiarity of the launches in question. One advantage possessed by these boats that takes the harbour along with them is, that in the event of a man dropping a gold tooth-pick overboard, he can jump over the stern and pick it up off the bottom of the harbour before the water has closed up the gap. Some irreverent people have started the idea that Moses led his host across the Red Sea with aid of launches of this construction, but a careful analysis of the records of that date do not disclose any evidence that could be reasonably construed to signify that such vessels had been used upon such a duty. Therefore, we may characterize the report as unquestionably false. An authority on naval architecture informs us that these bluff dock launches have been built upon the lines of Noah's Ark, simply out of reverence for "Auld lang syne." Shipbuilding has a retrogressive tendency at present, and we may expect some curiosities from the Docks before long.

It is rumoured, but entirely without foundation in fact, that the *Duncan* has been altered upon the model of the *Iron Duke*. Some say the *Victor Emanuel*, others the steam-junk sometimes seen in this harbour, but a discriminating public will at once perceive that this is nothing but chaff.

POLICE COURT.

16th January.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

BREACHES OF OPIUM ORDINANCES.

Chun Pak Ling, a barber, was charged with being in possession of some prepared opium at No. 79, Station-street, Yow Mah Tee, on the previous day, contrary to Ordinance 2 of 1858.

The prisoner said that the opium was for his own use and he never sold any.

Fined $100, in default three months' imprisonment.

Chun Ayau was charged by Police Sergeant Perry with being in possession of three earthenware pots of second quality prepared opium at No. 18, Pound-lane on that day.

The prisoner said he sold the opium to his friends, as he was too poor to get a living otherwise.

Fined $75, in default two months' imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS.

Thomas Oliver, a corporal in the 27th Regiment, was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay chair hire on the 16th inst.—Fined fifty cents and ordered to pay twenty cents chair hire, in default three days' imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Chi Ashek, a broker, was charged with stealing a cigar-holder from the store of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, value $7.

Mr. Walter Brewer said—At about 12.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, I was in the store, when I saw the prisoner, whom I know as a loafer about the shop, come up and stretch his hand over the counter swiftly, as though he had seized something and passed it away quickly. I could not go to him at once, but after a minute or so I went to the counter where the prisoner was standing and found that a cigar-holder was missing, but nothing was in the prisoner's hands. I called the prisoner, who was then just at the door, but he took no notice of me and walked away. I mentioned the matter to Mr. Noble, and this morning an assistant from his shop called me and pointed out the prisoner who was walking near their shop, so I went up and caught him.

The prisoner said the complainant must be mistaken, for I have never been in his shop. I recollect going into a foreign watchmaker's shop this morning to buy a watch case. I am a broker of a cattle and live in Sai Woolane. This is no householder or shopkeeper in the Colony that knows me.

Ordered to find security for his good behaviour in $50 for three months.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Akwai, a mat packer, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a piece of zinc sporting in Aberdeen-street.

The prisoner said he found the pipe in the street behind the Central School.

Remanded until Monday.

THE FATE OF PRA PREECHA.

Two letters on the above subject have appeared in recent issues of the *Straits Times*. The first, dated Bangkok, 19th December, is signed "Justice" and is as follows:—

In your issue of Tuesday, December 2nd, you mention the arrival in Singapore of Mrs. Pra Preecha née Miss Knox, and give that lady's "doleful tale." Whilst feeling sorry for the young lady's personal troubles, we must not lose sight of the fact that there are always two sides to a question and that it is but natural she should take that of her husband. It is not fair that the Siamese should be condemned, as barbarously cruel, merely on the statement made by the widow. In knowing all the after events of this case, one cannot help throwing one's thoughts back a few months to the time (last February) when Pra Preecha first brought himself so prominently before the public. Never was the old text more true than in his case, "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." His Majesty was staying at a place a few miles from Bangkok, and during his stay consecrated a new Temple just built. The entire court attended, and most of the Europeans as well—the festivities lasted over a week. Miss Knox left her father's home and joined Pra Preecha on this trip, and most boldly and proudly they carried themselves. He coming up, contrary to Siamese custom, in the largest steamer of any one there not excepting the king's—never waited on His Majesty to show due respect to his Sovereign—pulling about the river, one mass of diamonds, with Miss Knox—and with slaves kneeling in front fanning them. This in sight of the whole Court besides Europeans. Every one remarked his reckless conduct, and feared trouble would come of it. Again he left Bang Pa-in without taking leave of the King, an offence in Siamese law said to be worthy of death. The marriage took place a fortnight or so afterwards in Bangkok without reference to His Majesty, although every man has to ask the King's leave for his married wife. Many Europeans at the time thought that Pra Preecha foresaw trouble was coming and only married Miss Knox as a screen to himself, believing by doing so he would become a British subject. The Siamese say these things would have happened if the marriage had not taken place. They ignore the marriage as illegal, and neither Mrs. Pra Preecha nor her child were in the slightest degree molested. She was in full possession of his house, and all his belongings until after his execution, and as nothing of value was said to be found after she left, it may safely be inferred she is in no danger of immediate want, although all his possessions were confiscated. Pra Preecha was beheaded, not out of vengeance because he married Miss Knox, but because he committed three barbarous murders. This too was not his only offence, he appropriated for his own use, from the mines of which he was governor seven and a half *catties weight of gold*, besides failing to account for dollars 523,176 of Government money. He was tried according to the laws of the country, and condemned, by at least ten judges, to be flogged 90 stripes, and to be taken and executed at Pachim, the seat of his crimes. The execution was carried out, but the flogging was remitted by His Majesty, who always leans to mercy. I hope, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to prove to all unprejudiced minds that Pra Preecha was not beheaded out of "petty spite," but for his crimes—committed and ripe for punishment before his marriage. In England murder is punished with death, how then can the Siamese be reproached? It is merely the mists and doubts that have been thrown round the case from the Government being tardy in publishing the result of the trial, and a dash of romance from the uncommon nature of the marriage that has carried people's ideas away. It is true that according to the custom and laws of Siam the entire family of Pra Preecha is under a cloud for the present, but none of those who know the King have the least fear that any of Pra Preecha's family will be punished for Pra Preecha's sins. It is cruel, untrue, and discouraging to say that "crude barbarity is still the order of the day." I think that Siam's real friends will not so readily condemn her to the "Middle Ages" unheard; but will reply upon her professions to court civilisation and British friendship when she will do what is right, and justice will be done, as the future will prove. His Majesty is kind-hearted and enlightened, and always anxious for the real good of his people.

To this "Varax" replies as follows, dating his letter Bangkok, 24th December:—

In your issue of the 16th inst., "Justice" defends the action of the Siamese in putting to death the unfortunate Pra Preecha, and describes His Majesty of Siam as "kind-hearted and enlightened, and always anxious for the real good of his people." Your correspondent is evidently entirely ignorant of the manners and customs of the Siamese, and he is moreover wrong in regard to at least one of the facts respecting Pra Preecha's last visit to Bang Pa-in, who did wait on His Majesty to show due respect to his Sovereign. "Justice" is grossly misinformed when he states that in Siam "every man has to ask the King's leave for his wedded wife," and that to leave the place without taking leave of His Majesty is "an offence in Siamese law said to be worthy of death." It is certainly common for Siamese nobles to take their intended chief wives before the King and request his royal benediction; but this custom is neither universal nor obligatory. The worst that can be said of Pra Preecha's not taking leave of the King before he left Bang Pa-in is that it was an act of discourtesy which is by no means unfrequently committed without any fuss being made about it.

"Justice" has probably been led into his errors by loyal Siamese who have tried to prop up the reputation of their sovereign. If he were really acquainted with the habits of this people he would have known that not the slightest value can be attached to their statements in such a case.

For this reason the evidence on which Pra Preecha was found guilty of "three barbarous murders" is worthy absolutely nothing. If he was really guilty of those crimes, will "Justice" be good enough to tell us why they were passed by without notice until he married Miss Knox? As he was not allowed to bring his account-books in evidence, the charge of failing to account for $523,179 must be deemed unproved by all unprejudiced minds. It is said that he confessed to having appropriated to his own use seven and a half catties weight of gold; but those who know anything of Siamese confessions are well aware that they are as often false as true. If he ever did make such a statement, it is very likely Pra Preecha thought that his saying that he had stolen some gold might induce his Sovereign to pardon him upon making restitution; the gold being worth, at most, dollars 960 per cattie. The statement of "Justice" that his Majesty "always leans to mercy" is ridiculously at variance with fact. The King's having remitted the ninety stripes to which Pra Preecha was sentenced is susceptible of another interpretation than that of mercy. The flogging, if inflicted at all, must have been inflicted at Bangkok; and if this had been done, the supposed secrecy with which the prisoner was smuggled away at dead of night for slaughter at Pachim would have been not even imaginary. That Pra Preecha's rule at Pachim was far from being the oppressive one that the Siamese Government now wishes to make out is proved by the fact that the people there would not be got to attend at his execution. Instead of the abstract statement that "His Majesty" always leans to mercy, let "Justice" cite a single case in which the King has shown mercy of his own motion. It reads like a joke to us here when "Justice" says that "none of those who know the King have the least fear that any of Pra Preecha's family will be punished for Pra Preecha's sins, for his father and his two full brothers have been degraded from their and rank and are now loaded with irons and confined in *dark* cells while cases are being got up against them; and it probably matters very little to the King for what sins they be punished, real or imaginary, if only their great wealth can be conveyed with a show of Justice into the Royal coffers. If there is untruth in saying that Siamese justice resembles that of the middle ages in Europe, those who like to institute a fair comparison between the two may possibly find that untruth is great flattery to the Siamese. "Siam's real friends" will do well to hold their tongues concerning the mercy of the King; or, if they must speak, let them say that His Majesty is under the domination of a man whose sole care is for the aggrandisement of his own noble offspring.

THE CANADIAN MINISTER RESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

A step of some importance is about to be taken by Canada with a view to facilitating intercommunication between the Imperial and Dominion Governments. During the present year no less than four Canadian Cabinet Ministers were in England on different business at one time, and the inconvenience of this in the interest of Dominion administration has become so obvious that it has been resolved to add to the Ottawa Cabinet another member who shall reside in London. Hitherto our larger colonies have been represented here by agents-general, whose appointment is not necessarily affected by any change of Government in their respective colonies; but the relations of Canada—which is a confederation of colonies—with the Home Government have assumed proportions which it is thought render it highly desirable that the Dominion should be represented in England by a Cabinet Minister who can give expression to the views and policy of the Canadian Government of the day. The mention of some matters which would command the early attention of the Resident Minister will show at once the nature of his duties and the facility which his presence would be likely to afford to the transaction of business affecting Canada which has to be dealt with by the Colonial Office and the Foreign or other offices. It concerns the interest of Canada that the embargo placed upon United States' cattle imported into this country should be removed, for at present a large source of profit to Dominion railways, shippers, and middlemen is lost owing to its existence. Hitherto the representation of the Ottawa Government have availed nothing, but it is not unreasonable to expect that cattle from certain divisions of the United States, which are as far removed from the districts where pleuro-pneumonia exists as the Ural Mountains are from the Pyrennees, might be permitted to pass through Canada, on condition of effective inspection at the ports of entry, and landed in this country on the same terms as Canadian cattle now are. The sole reason for maintaining the embargo is to prevent the importation of contagious disease, and it may be possible for the Canadian Minister resident here to submit a scheme of safeguards which will obviate the necessity for this country applying the prohibition to the whole of the United States. It is certain that the fisheries question between this country and the United States is about to come up again in some form, and the presence of a responsible Canadian Minister could not fail to strengthen the hands of the Foreign Secretary in connexion with the preliminary negotiations. Another question which is also pending, the relation of the local fishing laws of the British North-American Provinces to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington, is one which concerns Canada equally with Newfoundland. The Dominion also aspires to the benefits of commercial treaties with some foreign countries, and this can only be done through the Foreign Office. Besides these there is the question of colonial defences, the financial arrangements of the Dominion with English capitalists, and important arrangements necessary for the successful completion of the Canada Pacific Railway. Not least among the duties of a Canadian Minister resident in London would be the explanation of Canadian measures with a view to their Imperial allowance. Besides the legislation of the Dominion Parliament he would represent every department of the Ottawa Government when any matter arose in which it became necessary to do so; and when it is remembered how necessary was the presence of the Canadian Minister of Marine in this country during the passage of the recent Merchant Shipping Act through the Imperial Parliament, it may readily be acknowledged that the new Minister will have useful and important functions to perform. The gentleman who has been selected to fill this position is Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G. He is a son of the well-known Scotch novelist, John Galt, and has already taken a distinguished part in Canadian public affairs. He does not at present possess a seat in the Ottawa Parliament, but doubtless one will easily be found for him. In view of the revival of the fisheries dispute with the United States, his selection for this post is opportune, as he is fully conversant with the whole question, he having been selected by Her Majesty's Government for British Commissioner on the occasion of the late Halifax International Arbitration.—*Times.*

SUBTLE DIPLOMACY.

The remarkably accurate knowledge of Central Asian politics possessed by Professor Vambéry gives weight to the letter he has just addressed to a morning contemporary. Tracing back the policy of Russia in Asia during the last decade, he shows that she owes not a little of her success to the bitter sectarian animosity which divides the world of Islam into two hostile camps. Whenever it was possible, the Government has employed Shias to make war on Sunnis, and in most cases this has been quite feasible because the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia contain a large Shia population. This crafty policy is said to have been experimented with even among the Kurds, with a view to engage their services against the Tekke Turkomans. It would be quite permissible to adopt these tactics were it not for the fierceness of the religious feud between the two sects. Each regards the other as dogs and sons of dogs, whose extermination would be very meritorious work, entitling the doers to all manner of pleasant rewards in the next world. With such fanaticism on both sides, quarter would neither be asked nor expected, while the slaughter even of women and children might also be deemed praiseworthy. That the Russ

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Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [288

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Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

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J. BRADLEE SMITH,
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Hongkong, 10th December, 1878. [24

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. 26

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, made Dishes and Sauces. Invaluable for India, on account of its keeping good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

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YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS AND LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO., (late YARROW & HEDLEY), ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

A23 163] [March 29th

E. P. & W. BALDWIN, WILDEN WORKS, Near STOURPORT, ENGLAND.

SHEET IRON, Branded "BALDWIN WILDEN," and "SEVERN."

TIN PLATES, Branded "EP & WB" WH "WILDEN," "UNICORN," "ARLEY," "STOUE."

STAMPING SHEETS, BUTTON IRON, SHEET IRON PICKLED, COLD ROLLED, And CLOSE ANNEALED.

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521 567]

HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

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OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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HONGKONG: "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE WYNDHAM ST.

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SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Tokio (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 4th prox., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Southern Cross	Gibb	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
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SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Suez (str.)	Eaton	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Menmuir (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
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MANILA	Bameralda (str.)	Talbot		Russell & Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Glengyle (str.)	Quartly	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Tibre (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE	Sumida-Maru (str.)	Hubenet		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 24th inst., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
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SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Glaucus (str.)	T. Jackson	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	Sindh (str.)	Monge		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Ulysses (str.)	J. A. Guard		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 24th inst.
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AMOY, TAMSUI, & TAIWAN	Hailoong (str.)	Goode	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
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BOMBAY, Brit. str., Goggin.—Kwok Acheong.
CHAMRON KAMRYE, Siamese bark, Stolze.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CITY OF BOSTON, American ship, J. K. Crosby.—Vogel & Co.
CLARO BABUYAN, Brit. bark, Polson.—Chinese.
CLAVERHOUSE, British steamer, Brown.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
DUKE OF ABERCORN, British bark, J. Barnie—Borneo Co.
ELIZABETH CHILDS, British bark, C. E. Lindbergh.—Wieler & Co.
EMPIRE, American ship, E. Leckie.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FANTASIE, British bark, Cooper.—Arnhold Karberg & Co.
FROHLICH, German brig, Schoer.—Chinese.
F. PERTHES, Ger. bark, Walter.—Siemssen & Co.
HARMONIE, German schooner, H. Schiphorst.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
HAYDN BROWN, American bark, Havener.—Melchers & Co.
HERMINE, Norwegian bark, F. Cormgran.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HERMINE, German bark, F. Meyer.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Vogel & Co.
HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, O. Wilson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
MABEL, American bark, F. Hallett.—Captain.
MARY J. LESLIE, British bark, Bartling.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MORNING STAR, Siamese bark, D. Michaelsen.—Chinese.
PALADIN, British steamer, Geo. Parker.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PAPA, German bark, Bannan.—Carlowitz & Co.
SEA GULL, American steamer, Hayden.—China Traders' Insurance Company.
SOPHIE, German bark, Binge.—Wieler & Co.
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YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAUCUS,"

Captain T. Jackson, will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1880. [115

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling off the usual COAST PORTS and taking through Cargo and Passengers for NEW ZEALAND).

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer,

"MENMUIR"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1880. [95

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"

Captain R. T. Power, will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1880. [1929

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR,"

Captain H. Jones, will be despatched on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1880. [2024

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Steamship

"HAILOONG,"

Captain Goode, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [142

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"

Eaton, Commander, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1880. [130

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"VENICE,"

P. Rhode, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1880. [127

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"

Captain Quartly, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1880. [155

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [143

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CLAVERHOUSE,"

Brown, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1880. [88

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TIBRE,"

Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SINDH,"

Commandant Monge, will be despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1880.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"

Captain Graham, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1880. [131

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GORDON CASTLE,"

Waring, Commander, will call here shortly, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1879. [1888

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship

"MIDDLESEX,"

Walsh, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. [120

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 German Bark

"FREDERICK PERTHES,"

Walter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1880. [69

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

Gibb, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1880. [71

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"GARTMORN,"

Ellwood, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1879. [61

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "NIZAM" with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1880.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1880.

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ESCAMBIA,"

Captain Wildgoose, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1880. [156

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS,"

Captain E. Billinge, will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1880. [1981

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 German Bark

"PALMA,"

Binge, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1879. [54

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"CLARO BABUYAN,"

Polson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1879. [50

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"R. ROBINSON,"

Smith, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1880. [82

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"ALICE REED,"

Killeran, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1880. [83

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 German Schooner

"HARMONIE,"

Schiphorst, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1880. [84

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Schooner

"MOSES B. TOWER,"

Hall, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1879. [52

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"JOHN NICHOLSON,"

Campbell, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1879. [58

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"WINLOW,"

Barker, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1879. [51

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"ELIZABETH CHILDS,"

Lindberg, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1879. [50

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"CHINAMAN,"

Mackenzie, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will be quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1879. [52

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship

"PRINCE FREDERICK,"

Clague, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1879. [53

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"CITY OF BOSTON,"

Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1879. [49

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 17th January, 1880, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 16th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1880, at 11 P.M., the Company's Steamship "PEIHO," Commandant PASQUALINI, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until 10 A.M., and Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 P.M. on the 21st January, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE.

THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HUBENET, due here on or about 19th inst., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of 23rd.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1880.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY; ALSO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "BOKHARA," Captain W. D. ANDERSON, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 P.M.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1880, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 3rd February. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 2, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1880.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.
ARNHO

EXTRACTS.

MUSIC AND LOVE.

Ah, music in an atmosphere of love
A portion of the soul of love becometh;
The heard deep blended with the harmony
That is unheard, but to the touch and eye
An innermost spirit of sweet life reveal'd:
But in an atmosphere of music, love
Is lost, and wilder'd from the simplicness,
Of its most silent bliss—a murmuring dove.
In the dim woods which have its joys conceal'd
By the loud chant of flocking birds invaded;
A calm wild flower that in soft fragrance bloometh,
By moon and eve divinely dew'd and shaded,
In arts strong perfume drench'd. Ah! strangely less
Doth love sweet music serve, than music love.

"GOOD FORM."

Some twelve months ago a book was published upon the ethics of which we ventured to make some comments at the time, professing to enlighten an ignorant generation of Romeos and Juliets as to those little ordinances and formalities which a maternal public has a right to expect from them. From the principles expounded by the fair author of this love primer, it was clear that all the love-sick young ladies and gentlemen of the day, as portrayed by the novelists, were shamefully oblivious of their duties, and that the deference due to a great community of persons who, as far as could be gathered, had not the smallest concern in the young people's affairs was sorely in danger of being lost sight of. In short, the effect of the volume was to excise from the rosy path of love every spark of romance and every natural attribute that poet and storyteller had ever associated with it, and, in the words of one of the luckless heroes of "Our Boys," to treat "private feelings as private soldiers."

This astounding work has now received a companion book, the mission of which is to expound the "manners of good society." It is scarcely possible to treat this production as other than an elaborate piece of satirical pleasantry, since, in the first place, on the patrician author's showing, the manners of good society are shockingly bad; and, secondly, we cannot forget that a similar manual was publish by one Simon Wagstaff, nearly two centuries ago, on the manners of the good society of that time, which proved to be the work of an eminent satirist of the day. There is however, such a striking air of sincerity and earnestness in the author's manner of driving home his tenets that one is bound, grotesque as the effect may be, to place his book on the *bona-fide* platform. The primary tendency of the work is to exalt and deify what is known as "good form," which may be taken to consist of that strict observance of every monstrous mandate of fashion which is the chief work of loyalty to the social lawgiver; whilst the secondary and probably unintentional effect is to show what a wholly artificial and preposterous system "Society's" code of good manners is. "Good form" is not to be confounded with good breeding or wholesome etiquette. It is a spurious ideal set up by the idolators of mode. Good breeding indicates a due regard for the unalterable laws of the entire human family; "good form" is the slavish reflex of the caprice of the hour. Good breeding has no concern with the arts of dissembling; "good form" bristles with flagrant hypocrisy. Good breeding does not incite cynicism, or habitual distrust of mankind; "good form" only reaches perfection in the person of the hollow man of the world. Good breeding needs no infusion of scandal to assist its development; "good form" shows to great advantage in the assassin of character. It is so common and mischievous an error among those who gaze upon the puppets of fashion from a distance, and are dazzled by the reflected graces of society, to mistake the one for the other, that it is necessary to disentangle the deftly-woven threads. Imitators notoriously pounce upon the faulty aspects of their model, no doubt because vices are more obtrusive than virtues, and those who prostrate themselves before the splendours of the upper ten seize upon and emulate the glitter of "good form" in the fond belief that they are adorning their manners.

In Dean Swift's work and the volume with which "A Member of the Aristocracy" has just favoured the world we find extremes that meet. In both books the perfection aimed at is grossly unnatural and hostile to human comfort, and the means by which it is attained a preposterous round-of affectation. In the time of Queen Anne smart repartee, with as little pretension to delicacy as could be shown, and a judicious departure in oaths, were the prize canons of dinner-table conversation; and Swift, in the person of Mr. Simon Wagstaff, undertook to instruct the illiterate in the pursuit of that high accomplishment. "I have observed with grief," he says, "how frequently ladies and gentlemen are at a loss for questions, answers, and rejoinders," and in order to qualify himself for his undertaking he decided "to spend five mornings, to dine four times, pass three afternoons and six evenings every week in the houses of the most polite families." The result is entertaining reading as a reminiscense of the manners of "the best companies of England" a hundred and fifty years ago; but the following specimens are scarcely more than the equivalent in real absurdity of the inanities of to-day:—"Lady Smart: Lord, hare's a hair in the sauce. Lady Sparkish: Then set the hounds after it." Again, "Miss Notable: Pray, Mr. Neverout, are you going to take a voyage? Mr. Neverout: Why do you ask, miss? Miss N.: Because you have laid in so much beef." In this latter half of the nineteenth century, when it is mark of execrably "bad form" to venture the simplest and most natural observation upon one's enjoyment of this or that article of the *menu*, it might not be unprofitable to remain the proficients in correct small talk that these speeches were models of "form" at the period to which they belong. It would be humiliating to believe that a century or so hence our dinner-table dialogue, handed down by another Simon Wagstaff, will be the sport of wags and the laughing stock of society. Yet what better fate are we to expect for the gravely recorded shams and affectations which are so conspicuous a part of our aristocratic tutor's teaching? What, for instance, would be the verdict on the principle emphasized in his volume that we must invest our greetings and salutations to our friends with an air of profound indifference, if we wish to behave according to the standard of "good society"? Surely the hypocrisy of form is often apparent and prominent enough without proclaiming the doctrine that when we say to our friends, "How do you do?" the question must to asked as though we expected no answer, and "uttered lightly and smoothly, neither of the words being in any way accented." In that part of the world where two persons, meeting, greet each other with the curious process of rubbing their noses together, it is usual for the proud or the wealthy to extend a mere nasal touch to their humbler brethren, but two boon friends will rub each other's noses on either side with vest affectionate vigour and persistency. In England we generally measure our esteem by the number of fingers and the animation of the hand which we display. The invidious character of the practice has been reprobated and satirised enough, and though reproof and satire may not have been effective, yet we never repected to find warmth of personal salutation openly discountenanced and discouraged, even among "the best companies in England," as Swift puts it. The Rev. Sydney Smith, in his classification of hand-shaking, described one method as the *akakia rustiova*, denoting "rude health and distance from the metropolis." It would seem from the directions of our modern teacher that "distance from the metropolis" is by no means so bad a thing as is generally supposed, and that if "good form" is to pursue its path of triumph to its natural goal the question as to whether life is worth living might be easily answered.

As Swift left out of his work many "oaths of importance"—not from any feeling of delicacy, but because the fashion in oaths changed with the wind—so we may conclude that "A Member of the Aristocracy" has refrained from recording the thousand and one ways which "society" enjoys of revealing how mean, false, and contemptible its system of intercourse is. Perhaps Dr. Johnson went a little too far when he threw his cup and saucer under the grate in answer to Mrs. Thrale's reproof for having dipped his fingers in the sugar basin, but we cannot help thinking that if some fashionable lion of the day would startle his worshippers by committing some similar outrage upon "good form" he would do society a good turn, and would confer a wholesome lesson upon its lesser satellites.—*Globe.*

LOVE AND BALD HEADS.

No one who looks down from a gallery in a church, upon a devout congregation, can fail to notice how many bald heads there are. Baldheadedness does not impair a man's value in the ordinary affairs of life, but when it comes to making love to a girls, it is a very different thing. Girls adore a suit of glossy hair. It is lovely. And when a lover comes to woo her with the top of his head shining like a greased pumpkin, he is at a disadvantage. Just as the words that glow and the thoughts that burn begin to awaken in her bosom a sympathetic thrill, she may happen to notice two or three flies promenading over his phrenological organs—and all is over. While he is pouring out his love and passion she is wondering how the flies manage to hold on to such a slippery surface.

THE ETIQUETTE OF HORSE-WHIPPING.

Ever since duelling has by the force of laws and custom been abolished in England, it has been felt that a blank existed in the code of good society. Duelling was (and is still on the continent) regulated by a vast number of detailed rules applicable to almost every possible circumstance, so that no one who is appealed to act as a "friend" in an affair of honour need ever be in a difficulty. This code is generally of course oral, but it exists and is scrupulously enforced nevertheless. In England, however, we have abolished duelling, and have supplied no substitute. Even the two recent justly celebrated works by "A member of the Aristocracy" fail to suggest any means by which one man can chastise another for insulting him, when such insults are not punishable by a police magistrate, or when the punishment such a magistrate would award is far too lenient for the offence. For, in fact, the law takes no cognisance of many outrages which are the most painful to their victims, and being made for the general population, has no special regulations for infractions of the rules of good manners. We are therefore glad to find that this acknowledged blank is likely to be filled up, and that in future Manuals of Etiquette there will be a chapter devoted to the proper way of inflicting chastisement on a person who has, by his acts or writings, put himself in the wrong, yet without having committed a crime or misdemeanour punishable under an Act of Parliament.

Such a chapter will, of course, deal with horsewhipping in a style worthy of the subject. It is clear that duelling, useful as it was in many cases, was a barbarous and silly custom. If it frequently prevented one man insulting another for fear of the consequences, it often gave the dead shot or skilful swordsman an advantage he was not slow to use in bullying a person objectionable to him. The new means of obtaining redress for injuries is not liable to be abused in this way, and the punishment it provides is less disproportionate to the offence. In old times, a man was liable to be shot through the heart for an idle word; the modern arrangement will enable him to escape with a black eye. The latter may be painful; nor is it agreeable to have to remove the traces of a conflict in the lavatory of a club, surrounded by a crowd of more or less sympathising, but certainly inquisitive, members. But still it is better than to be carried home on a shutter, and to have to close a lively literary career for ever. In every respect the inventor of the later system is to be congratulated; for by the new code justice is tempered with mercy, and the offender will have an opportunity to go and sin no more.

The laws regulating, it, too, will be as severe as those by which in former times disputes were settled *sur le terrain*. There must be no lurking about corners on dark evenings, no surprise, and above all, no privacy. The horsewhipping must be administered "fair and square," before a large number of spectators; the more the better. The insulted party, with at least two friends (more if possible), must await the offender in the public street. Cocking his hat on one side, he must then stride up to him, his friends keeping up a couple of paces in the rear, and say, "You have insulted me (or my father, as the case may be) by so-and-so, and so-and-so; you are a scoundrel and a liar (or using any epithets he may think appropriate), so I am going to horsewhip you." And then he must fall to and horsewhip him, according to his word. The friends must not interfere; some mutual acquaintance should, in fact, be posted at each end of the street and get up a little sham row on their own account so as to divert the attention of the police. On no account must an old apple-woman be allowed to seize either of the opponents by the arm, and the fair sex, if present, must confine its attitude to one of silent and friendly neutrality. Any interruption would be as great a solecism as to eat peas with one's knife—a habit justly reprobated in the Manuals we have already mentioned. The horse-whipping being over, and one or both combatants rolling in the gutter, he will be assisted by his friends to—not his home, but the nearest and largest club of which he happens to be a member. There he must, before retiring to efface as much as may be the traces of the punishment he has received, enter the morning and smoking rooms, and at once tell everyone that he has been soundly thrashed. This, in fact, constitutes the essence of the whole affair, and differentiates it from a common row between two half-drunken natives. In the lower classes, when a man has had what he terms a "hiding," he generally disappears from the scene as fast as he can, and says as little as possible about it afterwards. Not so in "higher circles." The journalist who has been horsewhipped must, as soon as he has told all his friends, proceed to bathe his eyes and wash his bloody nose, interrupting his ablutions to repeat the story to those who may not have been present at the first rehearsal. As he goes on he will no doubt improve, and within a few hours be in a fit frame of mind and body to rush into print and give the whole outside world a very much altered and improved version of the affair. There is nothing, except the possible fear of the law, to prevent his doing so, nor does the new code prohibit his adversary from doing likewise. Honour is thus satisfied; the insulted man has given the offender a sound thrashing; the latter, again, has been able to tell all his readers how he got it, and why he deserved it; the opponents have had their revenge, one with his fists, and the other with tongue and pen; the public is highly delighted, the paper sells, and everybody is pleased all round. Surely this is an immense improvement on the old law of duelling!—*Examiner.*

THE FORCES OF NATURE.

Cobbett has related with wonder that on his return from America a mountain near his native place had, during his travels, been transformed into a molehill, and a broad river into a small stream. Of course the change in this case was in the man and not in the things. Nature herself, however, has been and is being subjected to greater metamorphoses than this. The highest peak of the Himalayan range has come out of the void of the great deep, and there is reason to believe that land now on a level with the sea will here after attain the elevation of the loftiest mountain. Change is perpetual and continuous. Land and water have ever been antagonists, and there is a third element which subordinates them both. A glance at the map will show that there was a time when the Black Sea and the Mediterranean and the Baltic had no outlets; when the Caribbean was enclosed by what now forms the Great and Little Antilles; when Australasia was in reality what it has been named, "Southern Asia;" when there was no connection between the Arctic and Pacific Oceans; when Asia and America were joined; and when, to come nearer home, these islands formed part of the European Continent. Nature continues as she began. Her action is not stopped. The law promulgated at the beginning of days is unrevoked and is still in operation.

The stupendous works alluded to were effected in remote geological eras; but not less marvellous are the changes brought about within comparatively recent times. As a rule, Nature works slowly and silently. Roman Uriconium was buried by the processes of the seasons; its very memory was forgotten, and the ploughman cleared the land, ignorant that under his share lay cinerary urns and children's toys last played with more than 1,400 years before. It is true Pompeii was overwhelmed in a night by a fierce rain of fire from Vesuvius, and lay forgotten for 15 centuries. Islands, too, arise out of the sea in a night, and disappear with equal suddenness. But, on the whole, the work in Nature's laboratory is done gradually and without noise. There is usually no haste and no rest. Father Hennepin and LaMotte, the first pale faces that ever gazed at Niagara, have fortunately left us a verbal description as well as an artistic delineation of the mighty cataract, and from these we discover that during the two hundred years that have elapsed since the sketch was made Nature has been steadily at work, and that the external appearance of the Falls has undergone many and great changes. The cataract was then higher than it is at present, and a cross fall poured over what has since been named Table Rock. In our own time rivers of less force and volume than Niagara have made new mouths for themselves, industriously closing up those that have been disused.

Thus with change comes compensation. If the sea deprives the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury of the lands on the Kentish shore which belonged to Earl Godwin, it gives indemnification elsewhere. In the struggle between the two elements neither it is permitted final victory, but equipoise is invariably sustained. This my be seen, though on a small scale, nowhere more satisfactorily than in South Pembrokeshire, the district Sir Roderick Murchison is of opinion possesses the most interesting geological features with which he is acquainted. The visitor to Tenby will find that, while on the land side there has been a decided increase of elevation of the Vale of St. Florence above the level of the sea, and that marine caves occur on hill-tops, on the shore equally remarkable phenomena may be seen. Near Amroth, at low spring tides, the remains of ancient forests are exposed. A great part of the wood is decayed and crumbles to pieces on being handled; but some is sound and firm, and is frequently found perforated by the *Pholas candida* and the *Pholas dectylus*. This forest is said to be a part of those which once bordered this district of South Wales, formerly called Dimetia; and tradition makes mention of another sunken track of land called the Lowland Hundred, on the northern coast of the county. According to the Triads, this track was overflowed by the neglect of the sluices, but modern science assures us that it, as well as sunken forests near Tenby, were lost from the same cause—the gradual subsidence of the land. Indeed, the coast about Amroth appears to have undergone three distinct changes of level within recent geological periods, for, according to a local geologist, by digging at low water below the forest thus exposed a sea beach is laid bare. This indicates that at one period the beach, now deeply submerged, must have been level with the sea; at a second period this beach must have been elevated so as to admit the growth of the forest; while a third period finds it again submerged. There is no wonder that almost all maritime nations have traditions of mystic cities situate on and among the waters.

We are accustomed to talk loudly and proudly of the nineteenth century and its achievements. But we are as yet acquainted with only the edge and fringe of the planet. It ought to have a shock to our pride to read of the arrival a few days ago at Loanda of the Portuguese travellers Ivens and Capille, after two years' exploration, suffering from fever, induced by privations, and almost without clothes. Africa is still the dark continent, and Asia and America have yet to be explored. As yet man has had only a peep at the world. They who first beheld the marvels of the Yosemite Valley still live. The earth is only beginning to put on its dress of permanence. It will be time to boast when storms, lightnings, earthquakes, geysers, those last stages of volcanic manifestation, and all such abnormal phenomena shall have ceased. The forces of Nature are, when in perfect working gear, noiseless in their operation. The music of the spheres is—silence.—*Globe.*

THE PEASANT AND THE GRACES.

Apropos of photographs and photographic lawsuits, a sturdy peasant from the Tyrol, says the *Fremdenblatt*, was standing the other day at a shop-window in Vienna, looking at a reproduction of the fine group by Herr Rauch, the "Three Graces," which are, of course, as befits their profession, in the simple attire of our first mother. The peasant did not seem insensible to the perfection of form, but after a while he burst forth—"What fools women are all over the world! Only to think that those girls have not got money enough to buy themselves a suit of clothes, yet they spend the little that they do possess in having their photograph taken!"—*Truth.*

SOMETHING LIKE A CLOCK!

At the Industrial Exhibition of Chaux-de-Fonds (canton of Neufchatel), recently held, a clock was exhibited which is described as a perfect marvel of mechanism. It indicates hours, minutes, seconds, and half-seconds, the seven days of the week with their planets, each day of the month as it comes round, the decades, the twelve months with the signs of the zodiac, the number of days of the respective month, the sun's perihelion, the phases of the moon, the solar system, sunrise and sunset according to the calendar, the four seasons, the equinoxes, and the solstice. On the number VI. of the dial are two chronometers of different systems, and the pendulum is a barometer. The clock strikes the hours and quarter-hours. After striking the hour it plays a tune, and by means of mechanism the eight pieces of music which the work contains may be interchanged. The name of the artist workman is Repin.—*Builder.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by Chinnery & Co. for the 16th Jan., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.70 to 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$89.50 to 92.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$97.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$108.00 to 112.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.00 to 82.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.35 to 1.65
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.25
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds. & 33in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.80
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XC p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.95
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. QLr. p.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.50 to 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
White Shirtings, 64to 68 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 76 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 900 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.15 to 3.20
White Shirtings, 44, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.50 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.20 to 4.25
White Shirtings, EL, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.65 to 3.75
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.75 to 5.80
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.10 to 8.15
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.10 to 8.15
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.10 to 8.15
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.05 to 8.10
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.90 to 2.95
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.30 to 6.35
Lead, LL, per picul	$6.15 to 6.22
Lead, Halo Chop, per picul	$6.22 to 6.80
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$50.00 to 50.30
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$50.50 to 57.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.20 to 3.35
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.05 to 4.15
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.30 to 7.35
Tin, Mukaca, per picul	$19.30 to 21.62
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.85 to 5.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$16.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.88 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Bêche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Beeswax, Japan, White, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Beeswax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$14.00 to 40.50
Beeswax, White, per picul	$33.50 to $38.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2.200 to 4.000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 860
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$190 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$23.50 to 24.20
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 155
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$25.00 to 30.00
Cloves, per picul	$44.00 to 45.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$9.75 to 10.50
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.50
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$15.70 to 16.20
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.95
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 33.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 18.50
Cuttlefish, Chaochow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.85 to 3.4.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.95 to 3.0.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.85 to 9.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.35 to 1.45
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.20
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$45.00 to 46.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 265
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 13.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.80 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$33.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.55 to 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.70
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.0.1 to 6.0.5
Peas, White, per picul	2.80 to 2.85
Peas, Green, per picul	2.20 to 2.25
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.60 to 1.80
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.28 to 2.29
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.29 to 2.31
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per piculs	Tls. 1.60 to 1.65
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.50
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.62 to 1.64
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.70 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.85 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.10 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 3.3.5
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 28.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.	
Betel Nut, per picul	$6.85 to 7.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$12.20 to 12.50
Pepper, Black, per picul	$8.75 to 8.95
Rattan, Straits, per picul	5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Banger, per picul	$4.35 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.45 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$22.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.65 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$1.95 to 2.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, picul	$8.20 to 8.90
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pic.	$6.65 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.65 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.60 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Ecoohow, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$8.85 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$6.80 to 7.64
Walnuts, per picul	$3.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.8.5 to 6.9.0
Window Glass, per box	$2.85 to 2.95

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Bombay	Jan. 15	Goggin	Brit. str	740	Kwok Acheong	
Chinkiang	Jan. 8	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	
Claverhouse	Jan. 15	J. Brown	Brit. str	763	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fung-shan	Jan. 7	Andrew	Chi. str	863	C. M. S. N. Co	
Gaelic	Jan. 9	Kidley	Brit. str	1219	O. & O. S. S. Co	
Glenorchy	Jan. 15	J. S. Hogg	Brit. str	1775	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glengyle	Jan. 14	Quartly	Brit. str	1263	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hae-shin	Jan. 12	Gibbon	Chi. str	762	C. M. S. N. Co	
Hailoong	Jan. 11	Goode	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hochung	Jan. 3	Petersen	Chi. str	649	C. M. S. N. Co	
Hongkong	Nov. 9		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Hwai-yuen	Jan. 11	Wilson	Chi. str	914	C. M. S. N. Co	
Ishang	—	Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang	—	T. Banning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiung-chow	Jan. 15	Love	Brit. str	159	Kwok Acheong	
Mounmir	Jan. 9	W. Ellis	Brit. str	2000	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Namoa	Jan. 13	Westcby	Brit. str	364	D. Lapraik & Co	
Norna	May 31		Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	
Paladin	Jan. 10	Parker	Brit. str	897	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Haydon	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Suez	Jan. 3	Eaton	Brit. str	1390	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Sunda	Jan. 11	A. Seaton	Brit. str	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Swatow	Jan. 4	Hutchison	Brit. str	820	Butterfield & Swire	
Thales	Dec. 26		Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Venice	Jan. 4	Rhode	Brit. str	1072	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Jan. 15	McDougall	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Aldon Besse	Dec. 16	Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	
Alice Reed	Dec. 7	Killeran	Amr. bk	878	Vogel & Co	
Bonito	Dec. 12	Wisenburg	Ger. bk	224	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Bun Cano	Jan. 2	C. Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Carl	Dec. 20	Thumsen	Ger. bg	225	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
C. Kamrye	Dec. 15	Stolze	Siam. bk	480	Yuen Fat Hong	
Chocola	July 21		Brit. bk	284		
City of Boston	Dec. 18	Crosby	Amr. sh	1092	Vogel & Co	
C. Babuyan	Nov. 29	Polson	Brit. bk	352	Vogel & Co	
D. of Abercorn	Jan. 4	John Binnie	Brit. sh	1049	Borneo Co	
E. Childs	Nov. 9	Lindberg	Brit. bk	391	Vogel & Co	
Empire	Dec. 5	Leckie	Amr. sh	1131	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Emulation	Jan. 3	Gunn	Brit. bk	391	Mitsu Bussan Kaisha	
F. Perthes	Nov. 29	Walter	Ger. bk	416	Russell & Co	
Frohlich	Jan. 14	W. Schoer	Ger. bg	310	Chinese	
Garibaldi	Dec. 24	Forbes	Amr. bk	670	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Goliah	Nov. 25	Dentzen	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	
Harmonie	Nov. 26	Schiphorst	Ger. sch	241	Vogel & Co	
Haydn Brown	Dec. 11	Havener	Amr. bk	865	Melchers & Co	
Hazel Holme	Oct. 23	Millican	Brit. bk	405	Vogel & Co	
Hermine	Dec. 26	Lonngran	Ger. sh	289	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hermine	Jan. 6	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hesperus	Dec. 26	Specht	Ger. bk	267	Siemssen & Co	
Hieronymus	Nov. 24	Ipland	Ger. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Highlander	June 19	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel & Co	
Lady Aberdorn	Jan. 13	Hutchinson	Brit. bg	287	Chinese	
M. J. Leslie	Jan. 13	Bartling	Brit. bk	815	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
John Nicholson	Dec. 9	Campbell	Brit. sh	616	Vogel & Co	
Mabel	Jan. 15	F. Hallett	Amr. bk	782	Captain	
Marco Polo	Nov. 21	Brockwoldt	Ger. bk	358	Carlowitz & Co	
Middlesex	Dec. 12	A. Walsh	Brit. bk	1191	Russell & Co	
M. B. Tower	Nov. 30	C. Hall	Amr. sch	637	Vogel & Co	
Morning Star	Dec. 27	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Palma	Nov. 12	Binge	Ger. bk	299	Vogel & Co	
Papa	Dec. 28	Bannau	Ger. bk	748	Carlowitz & Co	
Peiho	Nov. 27	Seekamp	Ger. bk	433	Thom